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# foreign agriculture circular

OCT 24 '78

dried fruits

Approved by the World Food and Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board • USDA

FDF 1-78  
September 1978

## WORLD DRIED FRUIT PRODUCTION IN 1977 UP SLIGHTLY; 1978 DRIED RAISIN AND PRUNE OUTPUT TO DROP

### Summary

Commercial dried fruit production in 1977 in major producing countries totaled 938,400 tons<sup>1</sup>, reflecting increased output of all dried fruit except figs. Output of dried raisins and prunes—which makes up the bulk of dried fruit production—will probably be down in 1978.

World raisin output reached 566,900 tons in 1977, just slightly above the 1976 level. Smaller crops in Afghanistan, Australia, and Greece were offset by higher production in Iran, South Africa, Turkey, and the United States. The outlook in 1978 is for larger crops in Australia, Greece, Iran, and South Africa, while output in Turkey and the United States is expected to fall.

World dried prune production in 1977, placed at 181,700 tons, rose only slightly from that of the previous year<sup>2</sup>. While production in the United States and Yugoslavia increased, France's production was severely reduced by rain, hail, and frost damage. In 1978 production is estimated to recover in France, and output in the United States and Yugoslavia is expected to fall by 10 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

Dried apricot production reached 26,400 tons, one-tenth above 1976 output. Although production in Turkey fell, favorable weather conditions in Iran, the other major producer, pushed production two-thirds above the frost-damaged crop of the previous season. Currant production in 1977 increased by 17 percent to 78,100 tons. Output in Australia and Greece, the two leading producers, rose substantially above the poor crops of the previous year. Smaller dried fig crops in all major producing countries except Portugal resulted in a 17 percent decline in world production to 85,300 tons. In

Portugal, however, a cool dry summer resulted in an almost fourfold increase over the 1976 rain and frost-damaged pack.

### Dried Prunes

**FRANCE.** After a record crop in 1976 of 26,200 tons, production fell in 1977 to 5,800 tons. This extremely poor crop resulted from Easter frosts and summer raisins accompanied by hailstorms. Favorable fall weather conditions improved the situation slightly, but the overall quality of the crop was poor, with a high proportion of nonmarketable, small, and spotty fruit.

At the time of the completion of the bloom in late May, the 1978 crop was estimated to be normal at about 20,000 tons. Despite a cool spring, growing conditions were good, and trees are expected to bear heavily after low off-year production in 1977.

Exports during the 1977/78 season are estimated at 2,000 tons, down by almost 50 percent from the previous years. Imports rose from 4,770 tons in 1976 to an estimated 16,000 tons in 1977. The United States supplied the bulk of the imports, Yugoslavia a small portion.

On June 16, the European Community announced a subsidy scheme for processors of dried prunes effective September 1, 1978. Eligibility for the processing subsidy of 18 cents/lb (\$397/metric ton) is contingent upon processors paying a minimum price of 6.5 cents/lb (\$143/metric ton) to growers on contracted tonnage. The subsidy is so large that had the subsidy been in effect in 1977, it would have represented 74 percent of grower returns in California, 39 percent of the f.o.b. shipping-point price in California, and 35 percent of the c.i.f. price in France.

The U.S. industry is concerned that this EC processing subsidy will lessen U.S. competitiveness in this market. In addition to transportation costs, U.S.

<sup>1</sup> All tons are metric.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding Argentina.

dried prune shipments to the European Community incur a Common External Tariff of 16 percent.

**YUGOSLAVIA.** Prune production in 1977 reached 22,896 tons, more than a threefold increase over the previous year's. Although cold weather and snow in April dimmed early production prospects, favorable summer weather resulted in a fresh plum crop of 783,000 tons of excellent quality (compared to 562,000 in 1976).

Exports in 1977/78 are estimated at 14,000 tons, compared to 4,595 tons the previous year. An estimated 9,000 tons has been sold to the USSR as a result of bilateral trade agreements.

Dried prune production in 1978 is estimated to fall 13 percent from the previous year's to 20,000 tons because of a smaller fresh plum crop (700,000 tons) following rainy weather in April and May.

"Agreed" prices were established by processors and local traders in 1977 in order to avoid competition in purchasing plums and dried prunes from various producers. Prices in 1977 were set at the following level: Fresh plums for drying—2.00 dinars per kg (5 cents/lb); fresh plums for other industrial drying—2.50 dinars/kg (6 cents/lb); fresh plums for fresh consumption—3.00 dinars/kg (7 cents/lb); prunes dried in primitive driers—10.0 dinars/kg (25 cents/lb); prunes dried in industrial driers—12.0 dinars/kg (30 cents/lb).

In the past, the Government has paid guaranteed minimum grower prices, which acted as a floor for "agreed" prices. The 1977 guaranteed prices for dried prunes remained at the previous year's level of 11-12 dinars/kg (27-30 cents/lb), depending on the size of the fruit. The guaranteed purchase price for fresh plums for drying was set at 1.78 dinars/kg (4 cents/lb).

The agricultural development "Green Plan" for 1976-80 announced in July 1977 included continuation of the protective price system for major commodities. However, fresh plums for drying and prunes were omitted from this list, thereby eliminating Governmental guaranteed prices for these products beginning this year. Elimination of this protective price system is expected to have a minimal effect on the industry because of the existing "agreed" price structure established by processors and traders.

Proposals are being prepared in the two main producing regions of Serbia and Bosnia geared toward increasing exports of dried prunes and improving production and marketing of fresh plums and dried prunes in the country. The proposals call for export subsidies for dried prunes sold to East European countries, more favorable financing for the establishment of new plum orchards, and construction of storage facilities and driers on the socialized farms. Also, a reduced interest rate for short-term loans approved for financing inventories will be proposed.

The proposals will be submitted first to the Republic Governments and later to the Federal Government.

**UNITED STATES.** Production of dried prunes in California in 1977 reached 142,430 tons, up 6 percent from the 1976 pack. Preliminary estimates place the 1978 crop at 128,820 tons, 9.6 percent below last year's because of inadequate winter chill for proper fruit set, excessive spring rains causing fruit droppage, and the 1977 drought.

Exports during the first 10 months of the 1977/78 season (September-June) totaled 48,838 tons, almost one-fifth above those in that period in the previous year. France has been the largest customer for U.S. prunes this season, taking 13,153 tons, followed by Italy, West Germany, and Canada.

The short pack in France has made this an extremely good year for U.S. dried prune shipments to that country. The European Community is the single most important market for U.S. dried prunes, and has accounted for 50-57 percent of total exports during the past 5 years.

## Raisins

**AUSTRALIA.** Sultana production in 1977 fell by 11 percent from the previous season's crop to 53,550 tons. Rain during the final part of the growing season in late February 1977 did surprisingly little damage, but a return of adverse weather conditions in late March and early April caused quality deterioration and delayed the drying process. The quality of the 1977 sultana pack was similar to that of the 1976 crop, which consisted predominantly of 3-crown grade<sup>3</sup>. The 1978 pack is placed at 55,000 tons.

Early in the season the sultana crop was expected to reach about 65,000 tons, but a violent hailstorm in the Robinvale district in October completely stripped the vines there, and most growers lost their entire crop. Crops in other Sunraysia districts and South Australia were better than expected, and with demand from wineries not as strong as anticipated, the larger volume dried in those areas tended to offset part of the Robinvale losses. The sultana pack will be of much better quality than last year's, with a small proportion of the crop falling into the 6-crown grade.

As a result of the smaller sultana crop packed in the 1977 season, Australian exports showed a significant decline compared with those of 1976 when shipments included a large volume of fruit carried over from the previous season. Little carryover was available to boost shipments in 1977.

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<sup>3</sup>There are seven official grades of sultanas in Australia, ranging from 1 Crown to 7 Crown, the latter so high it rarely appears in commerce.



Exports of sultanas during 1977 are estimated at about 29,660 metric tons, compared with 51,576 tons in 1976. Exports to the United Kingdom showed the greatest decline, as resistance to higher prices in that market caused purchases to fall well below the export allocation. Exports to Canada were also substantially lower than in 1976, partly because of cancellation of some orders when importers bought Mediterranean fruit that had been rejected in the United States. Sales to West Germany and other European countries were also down from the previous year's. Exports in 1978 are forecast at 40,000 tons, comprised of 38,000 tons from the 1978 pack and a 2,000-ton carryover from the 1977 season.

Opening export prices, c.i.f. United Kingdom, for the 1978 season were set by the Australian Dried Fruit and Export Control Board at \$1,060/ton for 5-crown sultanas, and \$1,089/ton for 6-crown sultanas. The price to the Canadian market was set at \$1,117/ton for 4 and 5 crowns, to Japan at \$1,146/ton, and to New Zealand and other markets at \$1,203/ton. The first release was immediately taken up by buyers at these prices and the Board increased prices by \$46/ton.

The raisin industry in Australia is being restructured, as an increasing portion of sultanas is going into lower quality white wines. Future production may decline, ranging between 50,000 and 60,000 tons/year, with about 30,000 available for export.

On July 6, 1978, the Minister of the Primary Industry announced that the Government had approved revisions in the Dried Vine Fruit Stabilization Program for the 1978-80 seasons. Under the old program, contributions were made to separate funds by sultana, lexia, and currant producers if their average return exceeded an established base price by more than SA10/ton (\$11.47) with a maximum grower contribution of SA20 (\$22.94)<sup>4</sup>.

Payments to growers were made from these funds if the average return for a particular variety during a season fell below the base price by more than SA10/ton. If payments to growers exceeded the amount in a particular fund, the Federal Government contributed for sultanas up to SA23 (\$26.38) up to a guaranteed tonnage of 75,000 tons. Yearly production levels were established for each variety (60,000 tons for sultanas) below which industry contributions were not required, and above which stabilization payments were reduced.

The new program includes the following modifications: (1) Inclusion of sultanas only; (2) reduction in the minimum production figure at which industry contributions are required to 50,000 tons; (3) a reduction in guaranteed yearly tonnage to 60,000

tons; (4) an increase in the maximum Government contribution to SA25/ton (\$28.68).

The base price of SA515/ton (\$590.70) was set for the 1978 season and will be adjusted in future seasons based on producer production costs. The maximum Government financial commitment under the new program is SA1.5 million (\$1.72 million). As market prices are expected to exceed the guaranteed minimum price during the 1978-80 seasons, Government payments are not anticipated. However, the significance of its establishment is that once the legislation is written, it facilitates the negotiating of a new agreement in 1980, if needed.

The Minister also announced legislation to be introduced in Parliament to initiate a statutory equalization program to replace the current voluntary arrangement. Under this program, levies would be collected on production of sultanas, currants, and lexias, excluding that part of production which is exported. The levy, which would be the difference between an assessed average domestic return and an assessed average export return to the packing house, would be deposited into varietal funds. Exporters would also be required to contribute to these funds any export returns in excess of the assessed average export return.

Payments from these funds would then be made to growers, through packers, to achieve an equalized return from domestic and export sales. This program is expected to improve market stability in the dried vine fruit industry, making it more difficult for independent packers (i.e., not members of the Australian Dried Fruits Association) to take advantage of differences in domestic and export prices, as they were able to do under the voluntary program.

**GREECE.** Dry, hot summer weather, followed by unusual floods in Crete in early September resulted in 1977 sultana production of an estimated 60,000 metric tons, a reduction of just over one-fourth from the 1976 level. A phylloxera outbreak was recorded in Crete but did not result in major damage to the sultana crop because of the small size of the affected area (less than 88 hectares, whereas planted acreage is about 33,400 hectares). Exports in 1976/77 are placed at 79,500 tons with 1977/78 exports forecast at 56,000 tons. Production in 1978 is estimated at 80,000 tons, an increase of one-third over the 1977 pack.

**IRAN.** Favorable weather and Government incentives resulted in a 1977 raisin crop of 63,000 tons, up 5 percent from the previous season's. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is encouraging growers to install trellises and to improve processing operations with financing offered by agricultural banks. New grape varieties are being planted, raising potential for further future growth in production. For 1977/78 exports are forecast at the same level as

<sup>4</sup>Sweat box ton basis, i.e., field-run raisins before processing.

the 45,000 tons exported in 1976/77. Major markets are the German Democratic Republic, the United Kingdom, the USSR, and West Germany.

Preliminary estimates place 1978 production at 66,000-68,000 tons, slightly above the 1977 pack.

**SOUTH AFRICA.** Sultana production in 1977 rebounded from the frost-damaged crop of the previous year, to reach 8,000 tons. Damaged vines came back into production and favorable weather conditions and high export prices also contributed to this 50 percent increase in output. Sultana production in 1978 is estimated at 8,600 tons if weather conditions remain favorable.

Estimated sultana exports in 1977 increased by 40 percent over the previous season's to 2,500 tons and are expected to rise again this season to 3,000 tons.

To stimulate production and give farmers some relief from higher production costs, advance prices paid to raisin producers by the Dried Fruit Board in 1978 were increased by about 20 percent to 20 cents/lb (\$441/ton). Final payment to producers will be made after the crop has been marketed and will include dividends from the domestic and export markets.

South Africa's raisin production has suffered some setbacks over the past few years. Floods damaged the crops in 1974 followed by excessive rains in 1975 and 1976. The main producing area is in the vicinity of the Orange River where wineries have increased over the past few years so that future production possibilities in this area are difficult to assess.

Although there is practically no substitution between grapes for raisins and those for wine, farmers may have replanted damaged vines with cultivars suitable for the wineries. There is, however, potentially 100 percent substitution between table grape use and raisin production, which adds to the uncertainty of the potential crop size.

**TURKEY.** Raisin production in 1977 is placed at 110,000 tons, an increase of more than one-third over that of a year earlier. Above-average temperatures during the summer months and a relatively long, dry period allowed producers to dry the fruit more quickly than in previous years and higher than average quality resulted.

Exports in 1977/78 are estimated at 90,000 tons, compared to 79,700 tons the previous season. Increased sales were made to Ireland, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, and West Germany.

**UNITED STATES.** Raisin production in 1977 recovered significantly from the 1976 level when the crop was severely damaged by rains during drying. Although a new cleaning system salvaged many of the sand-embedded raisins of the 1976 pack, a sizable volume had been destroyed before the system was operational. Good growing conditions and excellent weather during drying resulted in a 1977 raisin crop of 224,981 tons, a 14 percent increase over the previous year's. The increase in marketable production was even greater than this figure suggests, as one-third of the 1976 crop was used for distilling.

Industry sources estimate lower raisin production in 1978—within the range of 195,000-213,000 tons—with Natural Seedless raisins accounting for an estimated 168,000-186,000 tons. Continued rain and cool weather caused early leafing out and smaller than normal bunches, resulting in the short crop expected this season.

U.S. raisin exports during the first 10 months of the 1977/78 season reached 44,690 tons, up by almost one-half from the same period during the previous year. Japan has been the largest market for U.S. raisins this season, followed by Canada, West Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

COMMERCIAL DRIED FRUIT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

1973-1977

(Thousand metric tons)

Commodity and Country	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sup>1/</sup>
<b>APRICOTS, DRIED</b>					
Australia .....	2.4	1.8	0.7	1.4	2.1
Iran .....	8.5	8.6	9.3	6.0	10.0
South Africa, Rep. of ..	1.0	.8	1.2	1.1	1.5
Spain .....	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.3
Turkey .....	11.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	4.0
Foreign total .....	23.6	19.9	22.0	19.6	21.0
United States .....	3.0	2.4	4.1	4.2	4.5
Grand total .....	26.6	22.3	26.1	23.8	25.4
<b>CURRENTS</b>					
Australia .....	5.4	3.6	6.3	4.5	6.7
Greece .....	75.0	87.5	67.9	51.5	70.6
South Africa, Rep. of ..	.5	.7	.9	1.0	.8
Grand total .....	80.9	91.8	74.8	66.7	78.1
<b>FIGS, DRIED</b>					
Greece .....	20.1	18.7	20.1	15.0	19.8
Italy .....	9.0	2.0	10.8	7.3	6.1
Portugal .....	7.0	4.5	6.0	1.6	6.0
Spain .....	4.0	3.0	4.3	3.0	2.5
Turkey .....	45.0	42.5	50.0	60.0	40.0
Foreign total .....	85.1	77.7	20.0	93.9	74.7
United States .....	11.3	11.8	10.5	9.1	10.6
Grand total .....	96.4	89.5	101.4	103.0	85.3
<b>PRUNES, DRIED</b>					
Australia .....	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2
Chile .....	1.6	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.8
France .....	21.0	22.0	.5	26.2	5.8
Italy .....	.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
South Africa, Rep. of ..	.9	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.4
Yugoslavia .....	7.6	15.6	21.2	6.3	22.9
Foreign total .....	37.2	47.2	32.0	42.9	39.3
United States (Calif.) ..	186.0	125.8	115.2	124.3	142.4
Grand total .....	223.2	176.0	167.2	167.2	181.7
<b>RAISINS</b>					
Afghanistan <sup>1/</sup> .....	50.0	57.0	60.0	42.0	40.0
Australia .....					
Lexias .....	5.4	1.7	3.6	5.7	4.3
Sultanas .....	44.4	50.6	56.4	60.1	53.6
Greece .....	57.8	109.0	87.0	81.0	60.0
Iran .....	45.0	55.0	58.5	60.0	63.0
South Africa, Rep. of ..					
Lexias .....	.9	.6			1.0
Sultanas .....	14.0	4.7	2/10.0	2/8.0	8.0
Spain .....	6.0	4.5	3.8	2.0	2.0
Turkey .....	85.0	85.0	110.0	80.0	110.0
Foreign total .....	308.5	360.3	389.3	359.1	341.0
United States .....	203.7	219.7	257.3	2/198.1	225.0
Grand total .....	512.2	589.0	646.6	557.2	566.9

<sup>1/</sup> Estimate. <sup>2/</sup> Includes lexias and sultanas. <sup>3/</sup> Includes 27.0 thousand tons of substandard raisins used for distilling.

SOURCE: U.S., Crop Reporting Board: FAS Attache Reports.

COMMERCIAL DRIED FRUIT: EXPORTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES

1973/74-1977/78

(Thousand metric tons)

Commodity and Country	Year <sup>1/</sup>				
	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78 <sup>2/</sup>
<b>APRICOTS, DRIED</b>					
Australia .....	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3
Iran <sup>2/</sup> .....	8.6	8.0	8.4	5.0	9.5
South Africa, Rep. of ..	.8	2/.4	2/.5	2/.9	.8
Spain .....	.5	.7	.7	3.9	.4
Turkey .....	4.3	2/2.5	2/4.4	2/4.0	3.5
Foreign total .....	15.5	12.5	14.3	14.0	14.5
United States .....	.8	.5	.8	1.0	3/
Grand total .....	16.3	13.0	15.1	15.0	3/
<b>CURRENTS</b>					
Australia .....	1.9	.1	1.8	1.1	2.2
Greece <sup>2/</sup> .....	46.5	47.6	56.9	50.5	55.0
Grand total .....	48.4	47.7	58.7	51.6	57.2
<b>FIGS, DRIED<sup>4/</sup></b>					
Greece <sup>2/</sup> .....	7.3	7.7	10.0	13.0	11.0
Italy .....	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0
Portugal <sup>2/</sup> .....	2.6	1.3	2.4	.9	2.0
Spain .....	.4	.2	.3	.4	2.4
Turkey .....	35.5	2/34.6	2/29.8	48.9	30.0
Grand total .....	47.1	45.2	44.0	64.4	46.4
<b>PRUNES, DRIED</b>					
Argentina .....	3.4	5.6	6.1	2/9.0	7.0
Australia .....	.5	.2	.1	.4	.8
Chile .....	1.7	1.1	2/3.3	2/3.4	3.6
France .....	.8	2.0	1.5	3.8	2.0
Yugoslavia <sup>2/</sup> .....	2.9	11.8	12.8	4.6	14.0
Foreign total .....	9.3	20.7	23.8	21.2	27.4
United States .....	53.7	43.2	59.0	47.8	3/
Grand total .....	63.0	63.9	82.8	69.0	3/
<b>RAISINS</b>					
Afghanistan .....	38.6	41.8	3/	60.0	3/
Australia .....	39.8	26.8	41.2	53.0	31.1
Greece <sup>2/</sup> .....	45.7	73.6	80.0	79.5	56.0
Iran <sup>2/</sup> .....	45.0	41.1	2/49.6	2/45.0	45.0
South Africa, Rep. of <sup>2/</sup>	7.9	2/.1	2/4.4	2/2.0	2.7
Spain .....	2.1	1.4	1.1	.6	.5
Turkey .....	58.2	2/63.3	2/95.2	79.7	90.0
Foreign total .....	237.3	248.1	3/	319.8	3/
United States .....	45.2	50.2	64.9	36.5	3/
Grand total .....	282.5	298.3	3/	356.3	3/

<sup>1/</sup> Marketing year begins January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and South Africa; October 1 in Afghanistan, France, and Yugoslavia; September 1 in Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey; March 21 for apricots and September 23 for raisins in Iran; July 1 for apricots and September 1 for prunes and raisins in the United States; October 1 for raisins and September 1 for figs in Spain. <sup>2/</sup> Attache estimate. <sup>3/</sup> Not available. <sup>4/</sup> Includes fig paste and industrial grade figs. <sup>5/</sup> Includes currants. <sup>6/</sup> Includes lexias and currants.

SOURCE: Official Foreign Trade unless otherwise specified in footnotes; U.S., Bureau of Census.



PRUNES, DRIED: EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES, 1972/73-1976/77

(Metric tons)

Country of destination	Year beginning September 1				
	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
<u>EUROPE</u>					
<u>EC</u>					
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	1,421	1,954	1,464	1,465	1,736
Denmark .....	2,193	2,386	2,197	2,622	3,111
France .....	4,172	4,720	5,977	11,677	5,512
Germany, Fed. Rep. ....	1,017	5,276	3,496	3,643	3,878
Ireland .....	4	311	117	135	51
Italy .....	5,830	8,230	5,003	8,799	6,681
Netherlands .....	454	1,496	1,279	1,477	763
United Kingdom .....	2,897	5,672	3,675	3,278	2,100
Total .....	17,988	30,045	23,208	33,096	23,832
Austria .....	70	526	204	457	502
Finland .....	1,459	2,174	2,438	3,902	2,787
Iceland .....	68	95	78	71	92
Norway .....	573	2,237	1,136	1,982	1,737
Poland .....	---	1,377	1,091	516	1,153
Spain .....	440	751	754	1,713	948
Sweden .....	2,369	3,184	2,477	3,114	2,963
Switzerland .....	554	647	497	537	670
Other .....	11	2	17	22	---
Total .....	5,544	10,993	8,692	12,314	10,852
Total Europe .....	23,532	41,038	31,900	45,410	34,684
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>					
Belize .....	13	28	7	24	12
Brazil .....	75	1,225	313	93	---
Colombia .....	10	22	57	36	47
Costa Rica .....	34	13	30	7	10
Ecuador .....	56	101	93	90	110
El Salvador .....	6	18	14	7	19
Guatemala .....	43	40	29	43	31
Mexico .....	1,131	792	678	1,483	664
Nicaragua .....	14	45	16	22	27
Panama .....	72	131	127	176	126
Surinam .....	11	18	12	25	40
Venezuela .....	532	1,220	1,078	831	992
Other .....	3	27	5	23	16
Total .....	2,000	3,680	2,459	2,860	2,094

continued .....

Continued .....

RAISINS and CURRANTS: EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES, 1972/73-1976/77  
(Metric tons)

Country of destination	Year beginning September 1				
	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
<u>Bermuda &amp; Caribbean</u>					
Bahamas .....	29	51	60	64	42
Bermuda .....	39	64	58	59	98
Dominican Republic .....	70	101	105	125	81
Jamaica .....	7	29	85	53	9
Netherland Antilles .....	36	50	57	67	58
Trinidad & Tobago .....	7	11	134	42	19
Other .....	19	10	16	10	12
Total .....	207	316	515	420	319
<u>Other Countries</u>					
Canada .....	4,041	5,848	7,218	8,660	6,141
France Pacific Is. ....	7	16	110	13	16
Hong Kong .....	96	486	480	458	163
Japan .....	3,846	9,459	15,978	21,574	11,483
Korea, Republic of .....	93	199	95	267	86
Kuwait .....	---	3	5	5	---
Malaysia .....	49	208	228	298	226
Nansei Island .....	---	---	---	---	---
New Zealand .....	486	1,364	847	1,481	594
Philippines .....	185	164	145	184	60
Singapore .....	99	261	510	902	259
Taiwan .....	83	280	704	1,432	236
Thailand .....	4	13	16	91	151
Vietnam, South .....	103	34	---	---	---
Western Samoa .....	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	61	89	100	184	184
Total .....	9,153	18,424	26,436	35,549	19,599
Grand Total .....	21,207	45,206	50,210	64,875	36,455

--- Denotes not available, unknown, or not applicable.

SOURCE: Bureau of Census.

August 1978

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

RAISINS and CURRANTS: EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES, 1972/73-1976/77  
(Metric tons)

Country of destination	Year beginning September 1				
	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
<u>Europe</u>					
<u>EC</u>					
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	669	1,078	657	1,121	742
Denmark .....	1,342	2,423	1,785	2,533	1,966
France .....	200	639	465	407	152
Germany, West .....	1,903	2,862	3,049	2,489	1,444
Ireland .....	89	215	437	125	38
Italy .....	1	---	47	---	5
Netherlands .....	559	1,036	1,482	2,186	1,074
United Kingdom .....	1,641	6,193	6,697	7,859	2,599
Total .....	6,404	14,446	14,619	16,723	8,020
Austria .....	8	89	43	37	17
Finland .....	1,430	2,330	2,058	3,096	2,665
Iceland .....	51	195	109	188	40
Norway .....	603	1,938	1,059	2,178	1,094
Spain .....	8	15	46	43	28
Sweden .....	1,507	3,325	2,812	3,772	2,759
Switzerland .....	483	1,101	618	838	640
Other .....	---	7	20	13	5
Total .....	4,090	9,000	6,765	10,165	7,248
Total Europe .....	10,494	23,446	21,384	26,888	15,268
<u>Latin America</u>					
Bolivia .....	5	35	5	1	13
Brazil .....	381	827	794	159	1
Colombia .....	1	62	41	16	110
Costa Rica .....	25	26	15	21	13
Ecuador .....	56	117	106	109	77
El Salvador .....	5	20	14	12	26
Guatemala .....	28	56	25	50	45
Honduras .....	12	29	16	31	8
Mexico .....	384	273	168	388	59
Nicaragua .....	8	40	16	29	21
Panama .....	58	120	99	176	97
Peru .....	---	500	---	---	1
Venezuela .....	381	875	562	985	791
Other .....	9	40	14	41	7
Total .....	1,353	3,020	1,875	2,018	1,269

Continued .....

continued .....

PRUNES, DRIED: EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES, 1972/73-1976/77  
(Metric tons)

Country of destination	Year beginning September 1				
	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
<u>BERMUDA &amp; CARIBBEAN</u>					
Bahamas .....	16	5	9	---	3
Bermuda .....	3	10	17	10	19
Dominican Republic .....	71	94	79	121	119
Haiti .....	7	6	11	2	11
Jamaica .....	9	23	76	36	8
Netherland Antilles .....	41	83	92	98	100
Trinidad & Tobago .....	163	140	148	183	127
Other .....	7	2	5	12	1
Total .....	317	363	437	462	388
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>					
Australia .....	---	46	515	296	134
Canada .....	3,801	5,066	4,752	4,140	4,193
Canary Islands .....	8	153	4	33	28
China, Rep. of .....	22	240	235	315	336
French Pacific Is. ....	12	25	24	32	25
Hong Kong .....	168	512	443	525	452
Israel .....	272	229	67	15	213
Japan .....	765	727	703	1,126	1,556
Kuwait .....	---	6	27	38	2
Lebanon .....	5	20	9	6	---
Malaysia .....	57	252	161	205	267
Morocco .....	58	62	2	---	---
New Zealand .....	169	604	597	703	386
Philippines .....	8	33	11	14	10
Singapore .....	75	282	339	396	396
South - S.E. Asia .....	6	14	20	---	---
South Africa .....	75	197	370	---	638
Soviet Union .....	---	---	---	2,234	1,847
Thailand .....	24	54	44	75	73
Other .....	4	109	35	103	67
Total .....	5,529	8,631	8,358	10,256	10,623
Grand Total .....	31,378	53,712	43,154	58,988	47,789

--- Denotes not available, unknown, or not applicable.

SOURCE: Bureau of Census.

August 1978

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